leclared that the final vote must be taken rights of belligerency, would avail the Cutt once. The yeas and nays were, of bans nothing. course, demanded, and amid great enthusi- With his stalwart form erect, his right

The Men Who Voted for Liberty. Allison. Allen, Baker. Burrows, Butler, Berry. Cameron Cannon Chandler, Clark. Cockrell. Dantel, Dubois, Cullom Davis. Elkins, Faulkner. Gallinger, Frye, Gear. Gibson, Hawley, Hill. Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kyle. Lindsay. Lodge, McMillan, McBride. Mantle, Martin, Mitchell (Orc.), Millis. Morgan. Nelson. Peffer, Pritchard, Perkins. Quay, Sherman, Roach. Smith. Stewart. Squire, Teller Thurston,

Total-64. The only men to vote in the negative, as that had cursed her rule all along. previously stated, were Senators Caffery. of Louisiana; Chilton, of Texas; George, of "for the United States to see that a final Mississippl; Hall, of Maine; Morrill, of Verseverance of the relations between Spain mont, and Wetmore, of Rhode Island.

Warren,

Walthall,

table. This will account for the similarity Spain, added the Senator, contemplated rule over the most productive island in extwo instances was indicative of a preference for the final resolution, which was adopted. Many of the Senators whose to Spain that she sell the island to the names are not recorded were present, but deemed it a fitting time to put forth his were paired with other members, so that their votes could not be counted.

Cubans, and guarantee the payment of the plan, that members of Congress may ponder over that we are not our brother's keeper, der over it. It has not been any part of

Chamber to-day was sufficient to remove us responsible. all doubt as to sympathy of Americans with the Cubans, if any had existed. The anington. Soon after noon the galleries were

as the time for resuming the debate.

gavel Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, was President would wait for a propilitious oc- and other documents covering the early recognized to discuss the resolutions re-ported from the Foreign Relations Com-the substitution of Weyler for Campos as later date than July of last year was sent mittee. Unusual interest was manifested in the utterances of the Kentucky Sennture. His lutimate personal and political ery in Cuba that would arouse the intense subjected to the House, since which time many into the utterances of the Kentucky Sennture. His lutimate personal and political ery in Cuba that would arouse the intense subjected to the most intelerable indigni-

erou amenument were finally read. A hush tional law the United States had the right fell on the Senate. The Vice-President to Intervene, he said he would cast all such promptly ruled out a motion made by Mr. considerations aside and discuss the subject Morrill, who to-day developed an unaccountable opposition to Guban liberty; and declarations of sympathy, recognition of

asm, by a vote of 64 to 6, the joint reso- arm extended, as if to emphasize his utterance, and in fervid tones that bore conviction of his sincerity, Senator Lindsay

> "If the United States intends taking any steps that will avail these struggling Cubans, that step should be in the direction of

the ultimate independence of Cuba."

That was the keynote of the Senator's speech. He cited history and legal authority to sustain his contention that the United States had in the past recognized the independence of struggling patriots under conditions not more favorable to the people in revolt than that of the Cubans to-day. When the United States recognized the republic of Texas there were only thirty thousand persons engaged in the struggle for liberty.

The Senator declared that Spain would never grant good government to Cuba. The history of that Island for many years lemonstrates that Spain held it only to draw money to her impoverished coffers and was indifferent to the welfare of the inhabitants; that the Cubans have earned their right to independence by maintaining virtual war aginst tyranny for years. He said that even if Spain now desired to grant the island good government, she could not do it, but Spain had only one purpose in retaining control of Cuba, and that was the same selfish, greedy motive

"The time has come," said the Senator and Cuba is accomplished. And such in The Journal reader must remember that dependence is the only basis which will of the New World, will not permit a destine votes on the two amendments previous-bring lasting peace to Cuba, judging by her potte monarchy to annihilate the Cubans that that monarchy may perpetuate its

that a vote to lay on the table the first of Cuba; that was her proclaimed method of

Lindsny's Proposals.

for we have made ourselves keeper of this the President's programme to have action on the situation hastened. Political re-

The Plan Was Foreshadowed. nouncement that the question would be voted on in the Senate to-day made that chamber the centre of attraction in Wash-tions, Senator Lindsay offered a plan described by the Senator Lindsay offered That dispatch set forth that the Presi-

The Senators were nervously auxious to dent was withholding from the House of take up the subject. They did not await Representatives the official correspondence the hour of 2 p. m., which had been fixed for which it had called by resolution, because he had a method that he believed The routine morning business was rapidly dispatched, and in less than half an hour from the rap of the Vice-President's cavel Senator United Senator Unite relations with the Administration, his un-indignation of the people of the United latering championship of its policies, and States and create a universal demand on the fact that he had a conference with the part of the citizens of this country for

CUBANS ARE GRATEFUL

Minister Palma Writes to the Journal Thanking It for Support of His Country's Cause.

& am very stail to have any opportunity to express how much we Cubaus are indebted to the Odvoe J. Eshate Pag

I am very glad to have any opportunity to express how much we Cubans are indebted to the good work of the New York Journal in support of the Cuban cause, which is really an American cause.

T. ESTRADA PALMA. T. ESTRADA PALMA.

Senor Palma is President of the Cuban Junta and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic

the President last hight on the Cuban the immediate intervention of this Governwere accepted as sufficient war- ment. rant for the conclusion that he would, at least, outline the views of the Executive Journal, contemplated the rejection by and his Secretary of State. When the Spain of the suggestion that she settle the extra session of the fifty-third Congress Cuban question by selling the Island to the assembled, at the summons of the Prest- natives; that immediately upon the redent, to repeal certain provisions of the Sherman law, Senator Lindsay opened the fight as the accredited spokesman of the ury the President would send a ringing Administration. Again, when the Hawaiian message to Congress, requesting its supsituation became a burning question in port in a formal and official recognition of Congress Senator Lindsay went to the Republic of Cuba; that he would hold front, bearing the Administration banner; that the United States had exhausted all and in the contest in the last Congress peaceful and friendly means of bringing over the silver question, the Kentucky about a cessation of hostilities; that the dent and his Cabinet.

The Administration View. rans in their gallant efforts to establish spublic, or their utter destruction by the great Republic of North America, power of Spain. While he maintained which has constituted itself the protector even from the standpoint of interna- of the feebler and less enlightened peoples

Senator became the champion of the Presi- United States could not and would not longer tolerate continued strife, attended by scenes of bloodshed and butchery, Senator Lindsay did not leave his audishocking to the whole civilized world; that considerations of humanity, to say nothing tude he would take. He asserted that of the material interest of the people of

To the Editor of the Journal the present situation in Cuba demonstrates at the existing war can only terminate two ways—either by the success of the barism, almost in sight of the shores of the Journal has don

Guerra Thanks the Journal.

The Journal has done grand servicefor our cause. Every true Cuban should feel grateful to your paper for what it has effected. My compliments





CHARLES MICHELSON.

CHARLES S. SALOMON.

Correspondents of the Journal Who Were Cast into Prison in Havana by the Spaniards.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

The Journal's Staff Correspondent in Cuba.

thusiasm on the part of the gentlemen

who have, by this noble action, shown

to the world their appreciation of the

justice of our cause. But it is an hon-

est and powerful recognition of our rights and just deserts in this decisive

struggle, and I thank from my heart

every man who was in any way instru-

mental in bringing it about. President

Cleveland will, I think, do us justice.

Of course there is no limit to the time

when he may act decisively on the

question, but now that we have received

this great encouragement we are con-

tent to be patient. I will predict on

substantial grounds that within ten

years of the emancipation of Cuba the

commerce between the United States

and Cuba will be doubled. The United

CUBA EXPECTS CLEVELAND'S MAGNANIMOUS SUPPORT.

In my opinion President Cleveland is in duty bound to lend a

friendly ear to the Senate's resolutions, for Cuba is in America

European issues, and we fully expect that Mr. Cleveland will step

legitimate in American affairs, if not when dealing with

forward and give us his magnanimous support.

and it is this country's general opinion that American influence is

rector-General of the Oriental provinces.

I pray that the good work will go on.

The encouragement of this country means much for Cuba.

Cuba's Credit Unlimited.

The fate of Cuba is now decided be-

yond a venture. She will be free, and

that before the rainy season is over.

and that means before eight months.

Spain cannot carry on the war simply

because she is bankrupt and can't bor-

row any more money, while the Cubans

now that they are to be recognized can get unlimited credit. The Jour-

nal has done a grand and patriotic thing

in making a fight for the oppressed

Cubaus. The Journal was the first pa-

per to recognize that America owed to

Cuba the same treatment that had been

accorded to this country in years past.

It was largely owing to the able pres-

entation of this question in the Journal

that such action was taken in Wash-

ington to-day.

B. H. PORTUONDO, M. D.

I have read the Hitt resolution and

the other measures in Congress, and also the speech of Senator Sherman

with very great interest. I believe that

Cuba will be free. It is only a matter

of time. If the United States grants

belligerent rights to Cubans it will do

more than anything else to hasten the

end, and will save thousands of lives

To the Editor of the Journal:

To the Editor of the Journal:

Widow of Cuba's Former President

To the Editor of the Journal:

ANA QUESADA DE CESPEDES.

The speech of Senator Lindsay, who was sults not now dreamed of may be involved in this Cuban question. The people of the In submitting this proposition to the United States are more wrought up over vised by the President and Secretary Olney | convinced that the boundary dispute will filed, and hundreds of men and women crowded the corridors, anxious to gain entrance that they might participate in the demonstration in behalf of liberty for the ceeding impatient to have something done to help the Cubans, who are making such gallant fight for liberty.

As has been hitherto stated in the Journal, the official correspondence relating ties and hardships.

May Influence Spain.

To the Editor of the Journal I am very grateful to the Senate for the resolutions it passed to-night, and I hope it will very soon induce Spain to grant our independence. We Cubans always expected that the United States would help us in our struggle for freedom, for we have learned to love this freedom in this country. It is the land that offered us a home when the Spanlards left us none. CALIXTO GARCIA.

Has Changed His View. To the Editor of the Journal

When I was arrested a few days ago and treated like a common criminal right under the rays of liberty's light by men calling themselves United States representatives, I felt that such a light ought to be extinguished, since it did not accomplish its purpose to enlighten the world. I felt ashamed of my American citizenship, as this, the greatest of republics, was no more the protector of liberty-loving and liberty-seeking people. I am glad now that the action of the United States Senate comes right after that outrage. It reassures me that the spirit of true Americanism has not died in this my adopted home, and that we may yet be proud of living in the country of Washington and Blaine. The justice done by the Senate to those heroically struggling for the worthiest of causes redeems the country from

tallty of some of its officers. BENJAMIN J. GUERRA.

the shame thrown upon it by the bru-

Has Done Much for Guba. To the Editor of the Journal:

No paper in this country has done so much for Cuban freedom as the Journal, and I regard the Senate's action as much a victory for it as for us. No higher cause has ever inspired an editor's pen, and all of our people feel our hearts beat faster when they remember what you have done in our behalf. Victory is nigh and much of the honor of it will emblazen the Journal's F. L. TIERRA.

Has Won Guban Hearts.

To the Editor of the Journal: The Journal has nobly contributed to the great result. Its ringing editorials and its magnificent persistence have had a wonderful effect on the situation. Cuban hearts all over the world will now be lightened by the inspiring news. The Journal has won its way to Cuban hearts. ALCEDO SEIXAS.

Moves a Vote of Thanks.

I read the Journal every day, and I never doubted for a moment that it would eventually bring our cause to the front. Patriotic Cuba should give a vote of thanks to the newspapers of America. The Journal was our strongest journalistic supporter. It deserves | Will Save Thousands of Lives. JOSE FERNANDEZ.

to the Journal and my hearty thanks BENJAMIN GUERRA, for Cuba. Treasurer of the Cuban Junta

God Hasten Free Cuba.

I cannot say all I feel. My gratitude for the noble work accomplished by the Journal is deep and great. The efforts that have been made for the struggling Cubans is appreciated beyond words by all loyal Cubans in this city and throughout the country.

I think the action of Congress will have much to do with establishing free Cuba, and may God hasten the day. I have just had word that my son, who headed an expedition a few months

ago from here, has been chosen Di-

and the Sun have done more than any other newspapers in the interest of the Cuban cause, and there is not a Cuban in America who does not fully appreclate it, although most of them, owing to their business interests, are afraid to express their minds. Speaking for all Cubans, I would like to thank the Journal.

A. DIAZ COMASI.

and millions of dollars. The Journal

The United States Will Gain.

To the Editor of the Journal: I am inexpressibly happy over the successful result of the United States Senate's consideration of the Cuban question. I am certain that the passage of the bill was not done under the impulse of sentiment or false en-

of the people of every class and every nation in favor of our suffering island, and it is the regard and confidence that will be born of this enthusiasm that we need. The Senate's action is the first and a great step in favor of our most deserving cause. Spain has placed a great deal of dependence on the conduct in that oppressive country's victory in Cuba. The Senate's action to-day will open Spain's eyes to the true feeling in the matter in this country. It is an expression of opinion on the subject of our rights and just dues coming to us from the people of the United States. Truly we have much to be thankful for. MANUEL SANGUILY.

Gubans Will Do the Rest.

To the Editor of the Journal: The Journal's course during fair Cuba's struggle has been the correct one. When things looked darkest for the Cuban cause, the Journal printed Minister Palma's letter, and it gave us courage. Now that we are assured of belligerent rights, Cubans will do the JOSE TRUJILLO.

Bound to Bear Good Fruit.

To the Editor of the Journal: I want to thank you for the noble stand your paper has taken in behalf of Cuba. You made a good fight and it was bound to bear good fruit.

ERNEST EACOT.

Every Cuban Grateful.

To the Editor of the Journal:

A great deal of good will result from the action of the United States Senate. I consider it due to the good work of the Journal, for which every Cuban should HENRY BLOCK. be grateful.

Has Given New Courage. To the Editor of the Journal:

The action of the Senate has given us new courage. We are particularly well pleased with the stand taken by Senator Sherman. The Journal is helping our cause and all Cubans are glad to acknowledge the result of its efforts ALEXANDRO MACEO.

RECOGNITION'S MEANING. Advantages Accruing to the United States and to Cuba if Belligerent Rights

Are Accorded.

An opinion by Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, has long been accepted as the correct statement of the advantages accruing to insurgents when neutral Governments accord to them the right of belligerents. Here is what Justice Harlan

The insurgents gain the great advantage of a recognized status (when bellig-erent rights are accorded), and the opportunity to employ commissioned cruisers at sea and to exert all the powers known to maritime warfare, with the sanction of foreign nations. They can obtain abroad loans, military and naval materials, as against everything but neutrality laws. Their flag and commissions are acknowledged, their revenue laws are respected and they acquire a quasi-political recognition. On the other hand, the parent government is relieved from responsibility for acts done in the insurgent territory; its blockade of its own ports is respected, and it acquires a right to exert against neutral commerce all the powers a party to a maritime war. The direct advantages which may accrue

of the United States toward assisting

swarm with vessels loaded with men and

Such a war, if it should come, would be a short and sharp one." REVIVE INSURGENT HOPES. General Weyler Says Recognition of Cuban

Belligerent Rights Will Excite an Inopportune Crisis in Spain. Madrid, Feb. 28 .- The Havana correspond-

sell to one belligerent what they refuse

to sell to another, and must not furnish soldiers or sailors to either, nor prepare

nor suffer to be prepared within their territory armed ships or military or naval

William B. Hornmower, whom President Cleveland appointed to the Supreme Bench,

vented for political reasons, said yester-

Should the United States recognize the

independence of Cuba we would be bound to regard the insurgent government as

the only lawful government in the island of Cuba, and to act accordingly and to dis-

regard the rights of Spain. Such conduct

with Spain which might furnish a enam-belli. I do not personally believe, how

ever, that such a result will follow in any

The mere recognition of belligerent

rights on the part of the Cubans would

not involve us in any complication with Spain. It is a different thing from recog-nizing the independence of the Cubans.

The recognition of belligerent rights is

the insurgents have established a stable government and are entitled to all the rights of Nar. This was what was done

by Great Britain during our late war. Such a recognition, however, would not

relieve the United States of its obligations.

the sending out of privateers or filibuster

toward Spain in the way of preventing

ing expeditions in aid of the insurgents

from our ports. We established this proposition in the Alabama arbitration

of war between Spain and the insurgents

in Cuba would give Spain the right to

search our merchant vessels for goods

spect in which our relations with Spain

would be particularly altered by such recognition, as far as I can see.

SHORT AND SHARP.

Rear-Admiral Belknap Does Not

Fear the Result of a Fight

with Spain.

Boston, Feb. 28.-Rear-Admiral George E.

Belknap, U. S. N. (retired), recognized as

in authority on international affairs as

well as on naval matters, thinks that in

the event of a war between the two coun-

tries the United States would not be the

"I do not think," the Admiral said,

'the coast of the United States would be

in any danger of attack. In my judgment,

Spain would need all her available navy.

around Cuba, for if she left the Cuban

coast unguarded all our Gulf ports would

"The seizure of Cuba would practically

end the war, for Spain could make no

attack upon us that we could not success-

"No great expansion of our navy would

be necessary. We should need all the

ships we have in commission. I would not

leem it wise to take too many ships from

the Pacific, but we would have to concentrate all those we have available on the

Atlantic coast. Some merchant steamers

might be employed as commerce destroyers

and as transports to land troops in Cuba.

munitions of war to be landed in Cuba.

contraband of war. This is the only re-

against Great Britain.

greater sufferer.

fully resist.

and whose confirmation Senator Hill pre-

expeditions against the other.

day:

ent of the Imparcial cables a report of an interview with Captain-General Weyler, in which he says that the dissolution of the Spanish Cortes and the consequent holding of new elections will greatly embarrass him, inasmuch as he has procured the sus pension of political activity in the island of Cuba. Moreover, the United States could, says

the General, revive hope in the minds of the insurgents of their being recognized as belligerents, which would greatly disturb the nation and excite an inopportune crisis in Spain.

Nevertheless, he adds, nothing should be placed above the needs of the mother country, though he wished to remark that the situation in the island was being improved

daily.

The Madrid official version of the foregoing is that the Ministry cabled to General Weyler, offering to resign and refrain from dissolving the Cortes, if thereby the pacification of Cuba would be hastened. General Weyler sent a reply, personally offering to support the Ministry, who thereupon immediately decided to dissolve the Spanish Parliament.

Fatal Measles at Port Limon. form, are epidemic in Port Limon, Costa Rica. The deaths from the disease average twelve daily. Colon, Feb. 28 .- Measles, in a very fatal

Medicine

Your blood in Spring is almost certain to be full of impurities-the accumulation of the winter months. Bad ventilation of sleeping rooms, impure air in dwellings, factories and shops, overeating, heavy, improper foods, failure of the kidneys and liver properly to do extra work thus thrust upon them, are the prime causes of this condition. It is of the utmost importance that you

Your Blood

the tonic effect of cold bracing air is gone, your weak, thin, impure blood will not furnish necessary strength. That tired feeling, loss of appetite, will open the way for serious disease, rulued health or breaking out of humors and impurities. To make pure, rich, red blood Hood's Sarsaparilla stands unequalled. Thousands testify to its merits. Millions take it as their Spring Medicine. Get Hood's, because

Sarsaparilla Is the One True Blood Purifier. All drugs gists. \$1. Prepared only by C. 1. Hood &

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Will Excite Enthusiasm.

Chairman of the Press Committee of the

assuming control of this, would improve

States could not help being the gainer,

in one sense, by Cuban independence, I

am overjoyed at to-day's doings in

Washington, and I think that the Jour-

nal has done us a great deal of good by

F. G. PIERRA,

its attitude on the question.

Cuban Delegation.

the Editor of the Journal: There is no doubt but that the noble action of the Senate to-day will prove a great benefit to the cause of Cuba re. It will excite the enthusiasm

to the United States under international States is now discriminated against by Spain to the extent of from 250 to 2,500 law are few and of no great value. Halper cent in her exports. Free Cuba, by leck, a leading authority, says: There is no law or regulation which forthe present condition so that the United bids any person or government, whether

Surgeon-General Cuban Army and Secretary of Finance,

J. I. CASTILLO,

the political designation be real or assumed, from purchasing arms from citizens of the United States and ahipping them at the risk of the purchaser. Neutrals may establish themselves for the purposes of trade in ports conven-

ient to either belligerent, and may sell or transport to either such articles as they may wish to buy, subject to risks of cap-ture for violation of blockade or for the conveyance of contraband to belligerent

A beiligerest cannot send out privateers from neutral ports.

Neutrals in their own country may sell

to belligerents whatever belligerents choose to buy. The principal exceptions to this rule are that heutrals must not

Co., Lowell, Mass.